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ANNUAL REPORT

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM

OCTOBER 2010 TO SEPTEMBER 2011

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CONTENTS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBNRM	Community-based Natural Resource Management
COP	Chief of Party – SAREP
CORB	Cubango-Okavango River Basin
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party – SAREP
DSS	Decision Support System
DWA	Department of Water Affairs – Namibia
DWNP	Department of Wildlife and National Parks – Botswana
DWSSC	Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IRBM	Okavango Integrated River Basin Management Project
IWQM	Integrated Water Quality Management
LUCIS	Land Use Conflict Information System
MAWF	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry – Namibia
MINUA	Ministry of Urban Planning and Environment – Angola
MOMS	Management Orientated Monitoring Systems
NAP	National Action Plan
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resource Management
OBSC	Okavango Basin Steering Committee
OkBMC	Okavango Basin Management Committee
OKACOM	Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission
PES	Payments for Ecosystem Services
PILUMP	Participatory, Integrated Land-use Management Plans
QASP	Quality Assurance Surveillance Plan
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SAREP	Southern Africa Regional Environmental Program
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TDA	Trans-boundary Diagnostic Analysis
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USFS	United States Forest Service
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation

INTRODUCTION

The Southern Africa Regional Environmental Program (SAREP) supports initiatives of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) to integrate improved water and sanitation services. To support these initiatives SAREP implements strategies and activities that address threats to ecosystem services and biodiversity within priority-shared river basins, improve access to water supply and sanitation services, and strengthen regional capacity to respond to the effects of climate change and HIV/AIDS.

This report presents SAREP's progress relative to expected results and outcomes during the reporting period October 2010 to September 2011. The report is structured to present (1) a summary of quarterly reports, and (2) a summary of semi-annual reports completed during the reporting period. The summary of quarterly reports is designed for public audiences and presents activities completed and progress against key program metrics. The summary of semi-annual reports expands on this and provides a list of deliverables, reports and publication submitted during the year, and narratives on additional contract requirements. The SAREP quality assurance surveillance plan (QASP) indicator table is annexed; the table presents progress achieved for all program indicators.

I. SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY REPORTS

A. FY 2011 – 1st Quarter: October to December 2010

At the onset of FY 2011 SAREP held an inception workshop to introduce the program to key stakeholders from Angola, Botswana, and Namibia. The workshop was held in Gaborone, Botswana with more than 50 regional and international stakeholders attending. The workshop was also designed to garner stakeholder input on critical issues in management of the Cubango-Okavango River Basin (CORB) at the trans-boundary and national levels. SAREP used these inputs (see box) to inform and develop a life-of-project plan of activities and the FY 2011 work plan.

Country-specific Issues in CORB Management

Angola

- Limited infrastructure, especially for water supply and sanitation
- Insufficient development planning
- Limited access to and development of natural resources, particularly for tourism
- Limited management capacity
- Limited conservation of protected areas as a result of civil strife

Botswana

- At present communities and families observe limited benefits from natural resource management activities
- Maintenance of pristine environment – threatened by agriculture and other land uses
- Unrealized tourism potential

Namibia

- Limited flood management may increase threat of drought in future
- Urban development
- Water security and access
- Use of various and differing community-based natural resource models.
- Balancing economic development (food security) with tourism

During this quarter SAREP focused on supporting Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission (OKACOM), most notably the Okavango Basin Steering Committee (OBSC), to develop trans-boundary and national action plans (NAP) for natural resource management in the CORB. This included organizing and facilitating workshops in each country to develop NAPs with local stakeholders, and providing technical assistance in drafting the NAPs.

SAREP also introduced the Integrated Water Quality Management (IWQM) model – a model for the coordinated development and management of water resources to maximize economic and social benefits without compromising ecosystems – to the Department of Water Affairs (DWA) in Namibia. The model was well-received by representatives from the DWA, who recommended that the model be used by the Government of Namibia in management of water resources in other areas of Namibia. SAREP worked with the DWA to develop plans for them to roll-out the model in communities in the Kavango region.

SAREP also initiated a biodiversity threats and hotspots identification process during this reporting period. SAREP held internal scoping meetings to develop a scientifically robust, multi-criteria framework to identify priority biodiversity threats and hotspots in the CORB. This framework was then used as the basis for development of a Decision Support System (DSS) which SAREP is developing to assist OKACOM and other partners to base management and development decisions on current data and sound scientific principles.

B. FY 2011 – 2nd Quarter: January to March 2011

During this quarter SAREP continued to focus on supporting OKACOM in the NAP process through holding validation workshops to review the content of the draft NAPs and to finalize the documents for governmental approval. The NAP validation workshop in Angola resulted in the approval of the content of the draft NAP which was submitted for government ratification with minimal revisions. The Botswana workshop resulted in the draft being validated and priority actions identified for short-term focus. The Namibia workshop resulted in a preliminary review of the NAP, but as the draft required significant revisions and additions, a second workshop is being scheduled for the validation process.

SAREP also developed and submitted several deliverables. Most notably, this included the program Quality Assurance Surveillance Plan (QASP), which elaborated program indicators and targets, and, working with the USAID/South Africa Regional Environmental Advisor, the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE). The IEE assesses SAREP activities under each program component for potential environmental impact and provides recommendations for the classification of activities according to the criteria of USAID's environmental compliance requirements.

SAREP also initiated a partnership with the International Programs Unit of the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), agreeing to collaborate with SAREP in a number of areas where the USFS will provide expertise and data on issues, including global climate change and protected area management, which will be leveraged by SAPEP's technical expertise and access to partners in the basin, towards improving basin resource management. As a first action, the USFS invited one participant from each of the three OKACOM countries to participate in an International Seminar on Watershed Management held in Arizona in May 2011. Participants from OKACOM reported the knowledge imparted was extremely valuable and would be incorporated into their work in OKACOM to improve the management of the basin.

Principles of the IQWM Model

The IQWM model is based on the principles that (1) every water user is a water manager, (2) all users are downstream, and (3) water quality and quantity are inextricably linked. Following these principles, the quality and quantity of water improves as management units composed of community members work to ensure that all users have equitable access and minimize behavior which could damage the quality of the resource.

SAREP continued work on the DSS, holding a workshop to familiarize SAREP staff on how the GIS-based Land Use Conflict Information System (LUCIS) will be used as a platform for the DSS and to prioritize geographic areas for SAREP interventions. To this end, staff also developed criteria and parameters for their areas, including water and sanitation, community-based natural resource management (CBNRM), biodiversity, and livelihoods, which were incorporated into the working model.

Building on work with the Namibia DWA in the previous quarter, SAREP conducted a workshop in Rundu, Namibia to train 38 members of the Namibian Okavango Basin Management Committee (OkBMC) in the IWQM model. SAREP also presented the IWQM model to local government officials from the Kavango Region. As a result of these activities, local government officials recommended that all Town Councils in the Kavango Region serve as water resource management units as described in the IWQM model.

C. FY 2011 – 3rd Quarter: April to June 2011

In the third quarter of FY2011 SAREP worked with the OKACOM secretariat and OBSC to prepare for full scale implementation of program activities. SAREP participated in the annual OKACOM commissioners meeting in Swakopmund, Namibia in May 2011. At this meeting, SAREP developed plans with OKACOM for establishing a steering committee within OKACOM that will be responsible for facilitating implementation of SAREP activities. During the Swakopmund meeting SAREP also introduced the DSS model to OKACOM officials. The presentations on the DSS and the underlying LUCIS framework were noted by OKACOM as particularly useful in building their understanding of the power of DSS models. The presentation also enabled participants to develop a common understanding on the importance and use of the system, and how it can be applied to meet the needs of partners throughout the CORB.

SAREP also provided technical assistance to the Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP) in Maun for the review and revision of the Okavango Delta Management Plan, the Ngamiland Integrated Land Use Plan, and the Botswana National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan, ensuring that these plans aligned with and supported the Botswana NAP. Additionally, SAREP provided technical support to OKACOM to draft a scope of work for a strategic environmental assessment (SEA) for the Okavango Delta. The SEA will allow for the environmental review of proposed activities in the delta to be standardized and streamlined, and ensure a sound methodology for environmental monitoring and impact mitigation. EcoSurv, a key partner on SAREP, launched a basin-wide (and beyond) ecosystems health assessment using an iterative peer review technique with 17 experts from across the region (Botswana, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Angola). The assessment, scheduled to be completed in the first quarter of FY 2012, will provide SAREP and OKACOM with a broader understanding of baseline conditions of ecosystems in the basin, identify threats, and inform strategies, programming decisions, and prioritization of interventions.

Principles of the LUCIS Model for the CORB

Land use conflicts can lead to the sub-optimal use of land and eventually land use degradation. One of the principal objectives of using LUCIS in the CORB is to optimize land use within the Basin by providing strategic land use recommendations to OKACOM, as well as working with communities and NGOs in high conflict areas to help mitigate negative impacts.

Effective sustainable development should be based on the efficient and environmentally responsible use of the region's natural resources. Most of the criteria used to evaluate the suitability of each type of land use are therefore based around the natural resources present within the system.

The model will assist the SAREP team to identify key conflict areas, and associated communities in which to work to help mitigate conflicts, uplift and diversify livelihoods and improve biodiversity conservation.

SAREP continued to roll-out the IWQM model in Namibia, providing technical assistance to the OkBMC to establish IWQM management units in the Kavango Region. At of the end of the quarter there were 14 management units at various stages of development. Working with the University of Florida, SAREP implemented a training-of-trainers course for the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) responsible for implementing CBNRM activities in Botswana's Ngamiland region. TAC members were trained on how to conduct CBNRM training courses for local communities and on how to develop systematic monitoring and evaluation activities of community-based organizations (CBOs) using the Management Orientated Monitoring Systems (MOMS) approach.

FY 2011 – 4th Quarter: July to September 2011

SAREP received official approval – which included both USAID approval and OKACOM endorsement – of the program's life-of-project plan of activities and the FY 2011 work plan during this quarter, and subsequently began implementation of approved activities. In September 2011, SAREP held a ceremony to officially open the project office in Maun. The ceremony was attended by Jeffrey Borns, the USAID/Southern Africa Mission Director, and received media coverage from The Ngami Times, Mmegi and Botswana Television. After attending the event, Mr. Borns and other USAID officials participated in a fly-over of the basin to illustrate the biological importance, threats and opportunities in the basin. The USAID delegation also visited the Xakanaxa Camp, a safari camp operating in the basin, and the Boiteko fishing trust in Botswana, and held informational meetings with the Regional Governor, OkBMC, and the Kamutjonga Inland Fisheries Institute in Namibia.

USAID Delegation with SAREP Staff/Namibia Partners

SAREP worked with the Okavango Research Institute (ORI) in the development of a flood warning website for the Okavango Delta. To support website development SAREP facilitated procurement of 20 flood gauges which will be deployed at various camps throughout the Delta. In response to a direct request from the Government of Botswana, SAREP also developed a reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) and climate change adaptation learning strategy for Botswana. This included developing a series of REDD training modules for the Botswana REDD technical committee. Additionally, SAREP participated in several regional workshops on watershed management. This included a workshop on "Modeling and Managing Watersheds" held by the USFS and the Wildlife Conservation Society in Kigali, Rwanda. SAREP sponsored participants from each of the riparian states to attend this workshop. SAREP also participated in a USAID-Sponsored climate change adaptation workshop in Luanda, Angola, and presented on the use of GIS to identify areas of land use degradation within the Okavango basin.

SAREP continued implementation of the IWQM model in the Kavango Region of Namibia. This included initiating development of a training manual on implementation of the IWQM model for public sector and civil society actors, and initiated design of groundwater assessments. In regard to the latter, SAREP completed a draft report on groundwater monitoring boreholes and water quality monitoring protocols and submitted it to the Geo-Hydrology Division of Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) for comment. Similar activities to design of groundwater assessments were also initiated in Botswana. The assessment findings – both trans-boundary and national – will allow SAREP and the relevant ministries to select sites for groundwater that will provide maximum water supply benefits to communities.

SAREP also began activities to revive the national Basin-wide Forums during this quarter. Basin-wide Forums are committees recognized by OKACOM that are comprised of local community representatives. The committees, initially formed under the auspices of the "Every River has its People" project, gather and provide input on the socio-economic and environmental conditions in the basin and, using this information, help develop livelihoods and environmental action plans. SAREP focused on

supporting the Basin-wide Forum in Namibia during this quarter. This included working with forum members to develop appropriate training plans and identify technical assistance needs for the forum in natural resource management and governance.

Additionally SAREP developed a manual for participatory, integrated land-use management plans (PILUMP). The manual, which incorporates guidance on sensitivity analyses, enterprise development and planning, and resource monitoring, will serve as the basis for all community-level environmental planning and activities that SAREP will support. SAREP conducted a workshop for government officials from the Kavango and Caprivi regions and members of the Land Management and Livelihoods Working Group of OkBMC to present the manual and garner feedback. SAREP will finalize the manual incorporating the feedback received from stakeholders during the workshop and disseminate the manual to partner organizations and targeted communities throughout the basin in the first quarter of FY2012.

II. ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

A. Summary of Semi-Annual Reports

Biodiversity Program Element

During the first six months of the project SAREP reviewed Trans-boundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) reports, Botswana's Okavango Delta Management Plan, and the Angolan National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2007-2012) as a preliminary exercise to identify biodiversity threats in the CORB to assist in initial planning and to identify gaps for further research. To build upon this review, SAREP engaged natural resource management experts to collect and consolidate additional, available information on biodiversity initiatives in the region. Through this assessment SAREP identified that regional conservation initiatives are currently focused on species-level approaches and that no research has been conducted on the ecosystems landscape of the CORB and adjacent areas. To address this information gap EcoSurv, a core partner on SAREP, conducted an Ecosystems Health Assessment to determine key threats and baseline conditions of key ecosystems within and adjacent to the CORB. SAREP also worked with Angolan Ministry of Urban Planning and Environment (MINUA) officials to determine the current state of the previous initiatives to elevate the official status (or designation) of protected areas in southeastern Angola. Discussions with Government counterparts revealed that past initiatives had stalled within the government, but government counterparts expressed interest in receiving SAREP assistance to resuscitate these initiatives. Using this interest as a platform, SAREP developed plans with MINUA counterparts to provide and target technical assistance to support the drive to reclassify the status of the areas and provide the required support to manage them within the context of their new status.

In the second half of the reporting period SAREP continued to work to assess environmental threats in the basin and use this information to target ongoing and planned activities. SAREP largely completed the ecosystems health assessment initiated earlier in the year with preliminaries findings showing that, in terms of ecosystem health of the four countries examined (including Zambia), Namibia consistently ranked higher than the other countries particularly, on the ecological and socio-political components, while Angola scored overall lowest in the rankings largely due to threats from neighbors, limited socio-political support and low economic value of wildlife. SAREP also assisted OKACOM in drafting a framework for a strategic environmental assessment (SEA) to be conducted in the Okavango Delta. SAREP continued to work with MINUA, conducting an assessment of the biodiversity of the Cuando-Cubango province in southeastern Angola. Information from this assessment will be used by SAREP and MINUA counterparts to advocate for and develop protected areas in the Cuando-Cubango province. Official reclassification of these areas, estimated at 77,000 km², would represent a major landmark for biodiversity conservation in Angola, and provide an opportunity for SAREP to assist the government in planning, managing, and protecting the overall area for biodiversity conservation. At the community level, SAREP worked with local NGOs and communities to develop and implement PILUMP and MOMS approaches to identify, monitor, and mitigate environmental threats. SAREP also worked with communities to create and strengthen conservation-based income generating activities, such as sustainable fishing and craft production, and conservation agriculture.

Global Climate Change Program Element

During the first six months of the project SAREP engaged in current dialogue on climate change in Southern Africa through the Southern African Sustainable Use Specialist Group of the International Union for Conservation of Nature, and started to collect information on climate change trends in the CORB.

In the second half of the reporting period SAREP worked closely with the USFS on a number of climate change initiatives, including the development of a GIS-based Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI). The index uses satellite imagery to identify areas of degraded land through time series analysis, and acts as a proxy to assess degradation by human or climate change activity. SAREP also worked with the Okavango Research Institute to explore and initiate development of an early flood warning website. Once established, the website will use bi-weekly satellite images of the Delta to show historic and predicated flood events, and create flood prediction maps to inform flood preparedness and climate change initiatives activities – both of SAREP and local stakeholders. In Angola, SAREP participated in a climate change adaptation workshop sponsored by the USFS and, with the USFS, developed plans to conduct a basin-specific assessment of potential climate change impacts. In response to a direct request from the Government of Botswana, SAREP also developed a Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) and climate change adaptation learning strategy for Botswana. This involved conducting a review of the constraints and opportunities for accessing REDD financing, and developing presentations on REDD processes. The presentations included the general REDD process, carbon reduction training (measurement, reduction, validation, and verification), agricultural land management, and the carbon compliance market. SAREP will use these presentations to develop a training program for Botswana's REDD technical committee, and further develop strategies to help Botswana respond to challenges of climate change and take advantage of the resources available for mitigation activities.

Water Supply and Sanitation Program Element

During the first six months of the project, SAREP worked to introduce the IQWM model as a water resource management tool for entities managing natural resources in the CORB. To introduce the model SAREP held a series of workshops with stakeholders working in the Kavango Region of Namibia. During the workshops participants were trained in how to implement the model – the structures and processes needed for the model to work, using the Okavango Basin Management Committee (OkBMC) as the nexus. In these workshops participants also identified 'critical risk factors' and 'critical control points' in the region. In addition to IQWM introduction, SAREP also developed plans for groundwater assessments in the CORB during this period.

In the second half of the year, SAREP focused on building management capacity of water resources at the community level by introducing the IQWM model to communities in the Kavango region. To prepare for introduction of the model at the community level SAREP initiated development of a training-of-trainers manual on IQWM. SAREP also began to design groundwater studies in Namibia and Botswana, which will enable both the project and key stakeholders, such as OkMBC, to identify, develop, and implement appropriate water supply and sanitation (WSS) plans and activities.

B. Deliverables, Reports, and Publications Submitted

Deliverable	Last Version Prepared/Submitted	Status
USAID Progress and Planning reports		
Monthly Reports		
October 2010	29 December 2010	Final
November 2010	29 December 2010	Final
December 2010	9 January 2011	Final
January 2011	3 March 2011	Final
February 2011	3 March 2011	Final
March 2011	3 May 2011	Final
April 2011	13 May 2011	Final
May 2011	26 July 2011	Final
June 2011	26 July 2011	Final
July 2011	10 August 2011	Final
August 2011	13 September 2011	Final
September 2011	11 October 2011	Final
Quarterly Reports		
FY 2011 Q1	8 January 2011	Final
FY 2011 Q2	30 August 2011	Final
FY 2011 Q3	30 August 2011	Final
FY 2011 Q4	15 October 2011	Draft
Semi-Annual Reports		
FY 2011 1st Semi-Annual	25 August 2011	Final
FY 2011 2nd Semi-Annual	15 October 2011	Draft
FY 2011 Annual Report	15 October 2011	Draft
Year 1 and Life of Project Work Plan	2 March 2011	Final
Analysis of Cross-cutting Issues	29 July 2011	Final
Project Inception Report	12 May 2011	Final
Technical Reports and Publications		
Introduction to LUCIS Analysis brief	29 July 2011	Final
Desktop Assessment of CORB Threats	1 September 2011	Draft
Ecosystem Health Assessment – Status Summary	29 July 2011	Final
Ecosystem Health Assessment – 1st Round: Ecoregion Map	1 April 2011	Final
Ecosystem Health Assessment – 2nd Round: Criteria	1 May 2011	Final
Ecosystem Health Assessment – 3rd Round: Final Assessment	1 June 2011	Final
REDD Training Modules (4 modules)	1 September 2011	Final
Carbon Standards Opportunities CORB	28 July 2011	Final
Potential PES Approaches CORB	29 July 2011	Final
CORB Over-flight Information Sheet (Sept 2011 version)	5 September 2011	Final
Lake Ngami Management Plan	September 2011	Draft
National Action Plan – Angola (English)	March 2011	Final
National Action Plan – Botswana (English)	April 2011	Final
National Action Plan – Namibia (English)	April 2011	Final
National Action Plan – Angola (Portuguese)	March 2011	Final
National Action Plan – Botswana (Portuguese)	April 2011	Final
National Action Plan – Namibia (Portuguese)	April 2011	Final
Kavango Region Namibia Regional Monitoring Network Study	September 2011	Draft
Sankuyo Land Use Management Plan	September 2011	Draft
PILUMP Trainer's Manual	September 2011	Draft

C. Summary of Other Contractual Requirements

Participation and benefits associated with gender and marginalized populations

SAREP completed an analysis of historical and current factors that impact participation of and benefits received by marginalized populations (such as women, girls and indigenous groups) from national resource management activities. SAREP used the findings of this analysis to inform development of program strategies to ensure that marginalized groups, such as women, girls and indigenous people, will benefit from the SAREP's activities. Strategies identified include:

- Increase household income retained and managed by women through targeting activities which are dominated by the participation of women such as craft making
- Provide technical assistance to OKACOM to incorporate data – its collection and assessment – on marginalized populations into the DSS
- Focus program activities in geographic areas with high numbers of indigenous groups, including but not limited to the Divundu area in Namibia and in Botswana, and the Mucusso area in Angola and Namibia.

Using this analysis, SAREP developed and initiated implementation of livelihood activities that focus on youth and women, such as providing training in marketing to craft groups in targeted communities in Botswana and Namibia.

USAID/Namibia Buy-in

USAID/Namibia enacted a $2.025 million Buy-In to the SAREP contract during this reporting period. The objectives of the buy-in are to engage communities to participate in confronting critical threats to biodiversity, improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation, and develop appropriate tools, procedures and expertise to manage environmental crises with a focus on flood planning and mitigation. In July 2011, SAREP and USAID representatives met with stakeholders in the Caprivi region to provide information on the buy-in, to reach agreement on a general implementing mechanism for the program, and to plan for a workshop to develop a general implementation plan the program. During the meeting participants determined that given the emphasis the scope of the buy-in placed on biodiversity, the most relevant government body for SAREP to coordinate with in implementation of project activities was the Namibian Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), rather than the Ministry of Agriculture, Water, and Forestry as originally envisioned. Participants also identified the Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation (IRNDC), a Namibian NGO which maintains expertise in natural resource management and has a long standing relationship with MET, as key potential partner to implement SAREP activities in the Caprivi region.

HIV/AIDS activities

As initially conceived, HIV/AIDS was a small component of SAREP. To achieve program objectives for HIV/AIDS, SAREP identified a Namibian NGO, SIAPAC, to lead implementation of HIV/AIDS activities. However, funding for HIV/AIDS activities was not allocated during this reporting period. Additionally, USAID budgets for health program were reduced, and USAID advised that it will be unlikely that funding will approach the amount originally envisioned. Therefore, SAREP began to explore alternative approaches to achieve targets for the HIV/AIDS component. The alternative

approaches will emphasize leveraging activities and resources of other organizations implementing HIV/AIDS programs in SAREP's targeted geographic areas. SAREP initiated discussions with USAID-funded health programs and the US Peace Corps in Botswana to identify potential synergies in activities and opportunities for incorporating HIV/AIDS communications approaches and materials produced by these programs into SAREP's planned outreach materials (comics, theater, etc.).

ANNEX A. QUALITY ASSURANCE SURVEILLANCE PLAN: INDICATORS TABLE

Presented below is the indicator table from the approved QASP for SAREP. The table is updated to present current progress achieved for each indicator. Please note this information is the same as that presented in the semi-annual report for the period May to September 2011.

Indicator	Year 1							Base Period Totals			Comments
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Target	Y1%	Total	Target	Y1-3%	
KRA 1. Cooperative management of targeted shared river basins improved											
1. Number of science-based systems improved at the national/regional level (Output)	0	0	0	0	**0**	-	-	**0**	**2**	**0%**	The DSS is under development with a current working model which represents a coarse version of the eventual system. In the next steps, the working version will be validated in a series of workshops with OKACOM to tailor it to their needs, refine the parameters with technical staff, and to gather the data to input into the system. The OKACOM DSS is expected to be operational by the end of Year 2. There are a number of other systems being supported by SAREP, including flood warning systems and climate change modeling, which should by the end of the base period be developed into full DSSs.
2. Number of people within Okavango-Basin related institutions trained in technical and/or institutional strengthening areas (Output)		50	18	34	102	25	408%	**102**	**142**	**72%**	This indicator is ahead of schedule and expected to remain so, as planned trainings in the next year should allow us to hit the base period target ahead of schedule. While the pool of available people shrinks as institutions are trained, there are numerous institutions, considering the various government ministries involved, and there is also considerable turnover within them.
3. Number of improved water resource allocation plans (Impact)	0	0	0	0	**0**	**16**	**0%**	**0**	**85**	**0%**	Water resource allocation plans will be generated for all IWQM management units established. With 18 units currently established (to various degrees), the Year 1 target can be reached on this basis, with additional plans for the remainder of the base period) derived from the PILUMP process for 10 communities in each of the three countries (plus Caprivi) to meet Year 2 targets.
4. Number of Okavango-Basin related institutions providing improved services to their constituencies (Impact)	0	0	0	1	**1**	-		**1**	**3**	**33%**	We are ahead of schedule on this indicator, with one (OkBMC) counted in Year 1, with two additional, from among six targeted organizations (3 basin-wide forums, DWSSC in Namibia, and DWA in Botswana), to reach the base-period target.
KRA 2. Biodiversity and ecosystem services monitored and protected											
5. Number of threat assessments to biologically important areas developed and monitored (Output)	0	0	0	0	**0**	**5**	**0%**	**0**	**21**	**0%**	2 major threat assessments are underway, with the EHA and the NDVI assessment, with the remaining derived from the PILUMP process among the 10 communities in each of the three countries (plus Caprivi) to meet the base-period target.
6. Number of people trained in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation at the	0	0	0	33	33	195	17%	33	1398	2%	17% percent to date, but significant trainings relating to and incorporated into planned wildlife, biodiversity, and livelihoods conferences and workshops, as well as

Indicator	Year 1							Base Period Totals			Comments
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Target	Y1%	Total	Target	Y1-3%	
institutional and community level (Output)											trainings related to PILUMP and MOMS processes, have the program projected to catch-up by the end of Year 2.
7. Number of community-based NRM plans developed and implemented (Output)	0	0	0	0	**0**	**4**	**0%**	**0**	**19**	**0%**	Plans will be derived from the PILUMP process (each one is in and of itself a CBNRM plan) for 10 communities in each of the three countries (plus Caprivi) to catch-up and surpass base-period target.
8. Area (hectares) under improved natural resources management - In Millions (Impact)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**	**0.05**	**0%**	**0.00**	**2.10**	**0%**	Targets for Years 1-2 are projected to be attained by the end of Year 2 through the PILUMP process for 10 communities in each of the three countries (plus Caprivi). The base period target will be achieved through a sub-set of areas being supported and/or investigated including the protected area complex in South-Eastern Angola, planning at the District level in Ngami Land, improvements in protected area status in selected sites in Botswana, and assistance to emerging conservancies identified in the NAP for Namibia.
9. Area (hectares) of biologically important area under improved management - In Millions (Impact)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**	**0.05**	**0%**	**0.00**	**1.75**	**0%**	Targets for Years 1-2 are projected to be attained by the end of Year 2 through a sub-set of biologically important communities in the PILUMP process. The base period target will be achieved through a sub-set of areas being supported and/or investigated including the protected area complex in Southeastern Angola, planning at the District level in Ngami Land, improvements in protected area status in selected sites in Botswana, and assistance to emerging conservancies identified in the NAP for Namibia.
10. Number of people engaged in new or enhanced conservation based income generating activities (Output)	0	0	0	0	**0**	**250**	**0%**	**0**	**2,250**	**0%**	Targets for Years 1-2 are projected to be obtained by the end of year two through trainings, community planning, and grant activities supporting Craft production, sustainable fisheries and natural extraction, conservation agriculture, and nature-based tourism.
11. Amount of resources leveraged for sustainable management and conservation of biologically important areas - In $Millions (Output)	$0	$0.036	$0	$0.005	**$0.041**	**$0**		**$0.041**	**$2**	**2%**	Leveraged funding targets are ahead of schedule, as the targets start in Year 2. Plans for future leveraging come from cost share and co-funding of grants and other activities, as well as a pool of identified potential funds
KRA 3. Access to safe water supply and sanitation increased											
12. Number of people trained in water use, conservation, and sanitation at the institutional and community level (Output)	**0**	**37**	**18**	**19**	**74**	**230**	**32%**	**74**	**1,455**	**5%**	Training numbers are behind as they are linked to the interventions for improved WSS technologies, which were held up with the delayed approval of the work plan. The current numbers relate to IWQM trainings, which should continue in a modest fashion. With full implementation of the WSS, targets are projected to on schedule by the end of Year 2.

Indicator	Year 1							Base Period Totals			Comments
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Target	Y1%	Total	Target	Y1-3%	
13. Number of people in target area with access to improved drinking water (Impact)	0	0	0	0	**0**	**250**	**0%**	**0**	**9,750**	**0%**	Targets are linked to interventions for improved WSS technologies, which were held up with the delayed approval of the work plan. With full implementation of the WSS, targets are projected to on schedule by the end of Year 2.
14. Number of people in target area with access to improved sanitation services (Impact)	0	0	0	0	**0**	**500**	**0%**	**0**	**12,500**	**0%**	Targets are linked to interventions for improved WSS technologies, which were held up with the delayed approval of the work plan. With full implementation of the WSS, targets are projected to on schedule by the end of Year 2.
15. Amount of resources leveraged for investment in drinking water and sanitation services - In $Millions (Output)	$0	$0	$0	$0	**$0**	**$0**		**$0**	**$2**	**0%**	Leveraged funding targets start in Year 2. Plans for future leveraging come from cost share and co-funding of grants and other activities, as well as a pool of identified potential funds including Government of Namibia DWSSC community allocations
KRA 4. Targeted river basins resources managed in the Context of Global Climate Change (GCC)											
16. Number of people with increased adaptive capacity to cope with climate variability (Impact)	0	0	0	0	**0**	**3,450**	**0%**	**0**	**19,750**	**0%**	Targets for climate change adaptive capacity are projected on a roughly equal basis between communities with relevant flood or climate change disaster related components and populations covered through higher level improved planning systems such as flood early warning systems, and should be on schedule by the end of Year 2.
17. Number of different tools adopted by governmental, non-governmental institutions, or communities to manage climate-caused crises such as floods, droughts, and fires (Output)	0	0	0	0	**0**	**1**	**0%**	**0**	**9**	**0%**	While climate change funds relating to these targets have not yet been allocated to the contract, modest climate change activities are underway. Targets for climate change tools are projected from a set of tools including planning documents (such as PILUMP and MOMS modules), alternative livelihood techniques (such as alternate agriculture techniques and stock), and GIS maps and support systems (such as early warning systems, NDVI, WaSSI, etc.)
KRA 5. Regional, national, and local development planning capacities around river basins (for land and water use, biodiversity conservation) strengthened											
18. Number of project beneficiaries more informed about HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and access to treatment (Impact)	0	0	0	0	**0**	**-**		**0**	**36,500**	**0%**	Major activities are pending USAID guidance on funding and related SOWs. SAREP has, however, been in discussion with USAID/Botswana the US Peace Corps/Botswana to identify areas of potential collaboration for this component for no or low costs to the program.
Namibia Buy-In											
19. Number of people in Namibia with increased capacity to cope with floods (Impact)	0	0	0	0	**0**	**1,000**	**0%**	**0**	**6,000**	**0%**	The agreement with the Government of Namibia, and the local stakeholders, was only reached late in the year, and is still pending finalization of the shift from MAWF to MET. Full activities are expected to start mid FY Q1 2012 and targets are expected to be on schedule by mid-year Y3.

Indicator	Year 1							Base Period Totals			Comments
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Target	Y1%	Total	Target	Y1-3%	
20. Area (hectares) in Namibia under improved flood management plans - In Millions (Impact)	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0.005**	**0%**	**0**	**0.02**	**0%**	The agreement with the Government of Namibia, and the local stakeholders, was only reached late in the year, and is still pending finalization of the shift from MAWF to MET. Full activities are expected to start mid FY Q1 2012 and targets are expected to be on schedule by mid-year Y3.